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line having a slope of $\frac{9}{4}$, the Centigrade line a slope of $\frac{5}{9}$.

The diagram is capable of being extended as far as may be desired, and by shifting the origin of coordinates and choosing a suitable scale of magnification, almost any desired degree of accuracy may be obtained for readings along any given part of the diagram.

S. W. DUDLEY.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
YALE UNIVERSITY,
February 7, 1903.

DISCOVERY OF DENTAL GROOVES AND TEETH IN
THE TYPE OF BAPTANODON (SAURANODON)
MARSH.

THROUGH the courtesy of Dr. C. E. Beecher the writer has recently enjoyed the privilege of studying the types in the Yale Museum on which Professor O. C. Marsh based the description of *Baptanodon natans* and *B. discus*.

The discovery* of teeth in the jaws of an Ichthyosaurian (No. 603) belonging to the collection of fossil vertebrates of the Carnegie Museum, led the author to believe that dental grooves, if not teeth, were present in the type of the genus *Baptanodon*.

Only a little preparation was necessary to demonstrate the existence of well-developed dental grooves on both upper and lower jaws, and just outside of the dental groove, imbedded in the matrix surrounding the rostrum of No. 1952† (type of the genus), a small tooth was discovered. This tooth is Ichthyosaurian in character. The enameled crown, however, is perfectly smooth, there being present no such longitudinal striæ as those observed on the teeth belonging to No. 603 of the Carnegie Museum. The complete preparation of No. 1952 would undoubtedly reveal other teeth. Professor Marsh's statement, that 'the jaws appear entirely edentulous and destitute even of a dentary groove,' was doubtless due to the imperfectly prepared material upon which he based his first description.

* 'Discovery of Teeth in Baptanodon, an Ichthyosaurian from the Jurassic of Wyoming,' SCIENCE, N. S., Vol. XVI., No. 414, December 5, 1902, pp. 913-914.

† Catalogue number of the Yale Museum.

The presence of teeth in the type of *Baptanodon*, as well as their existence in two specimens preserved in the collections of this museum, clearly demonstrates the fact that American Ichthyopterygians possessed teeth. This fact, now firmly established, makes it still more difficult to separate the genus *Baptanodon* from the closely allied European form *Ophthalmosaurus*, and unless other distinguishing characters can be found they will necessarily have to be considered as generically identical. *Baptanodon* would then become a synonym of *Ophthalmosaurus*.

In my first paper I provisionally proposed the new genus *Microdontosaurus*, using as the type No. 603 of the Carnegie Museum collections. I then distinguished this genus from *Baptanodon* by the supposedly edentulous character of the latter. Since, however, *Baptanodon* has been conclusively demonstrated to have possessed teeth *Microdontosaurus* must be abandoned as a synonym of *Baptanodon* or *Ophthalmosaurus*.

Since some time must necessarily elapse before the publication of the final paper upon which the writer is now engaged, it has been thought best to call attention to the discovery of teeth in the type of the genus *Baptanodon*, which has been considered edentulous for nearly a quarter of a century.

CHARLES W. GILMORE.

CARNEGIE MUSEUM,
April 4, 1903.

THE BITTER-ROT FUNGUS.

IN 1854 Berkeley (*Gardener's Chronicle*, p. 676) described a fungus, *Septoria rufomaculans* n. sp., growing on grapes. He renamed this in 1860 ('*Outlines of British Fungology*,' p. 320), calling it *Ascochyta rufomaculans* Berk. In 1879 von Thümen ('*Fungi Pomicoli*,' p. 59) placed this fungus in the genus *Glæosporium* and it then became *Glæosporium rufomaculans* (Berk.) von Thümen. In 1856 Berkeley (*Gardener's Chronicle*, p. 245) described a fungus causing a rot of apples, naming it *Glæosporium fructigenum* n. sp. This is the fungus which is the cause of the bitter-rot disease of apples which has caused such extensive damage to apple crops for many

years. It has now been shown that the *Glæosporium* on grape and the *Glæosporium* on apple are one and the same fungus, and this fungus has by common consent been called *Glæosporium fructigenum* Berk. In 1902 Clinton ('Bulletin Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station,' 69:193-211, III.) described the perfect stage of this fungus and placed it in the genus *Gnomoniopsis* established by Miss Stoneman (*Botanical Gazette*, 26:71-74, 99-101, 113-114) in 1898, making the name for the bitter-rot fungus *Gnomoniopsis fructigena* (Berk.) Clinton. Recent studies have shown that the name *Gnomoniopsis* applied to the perfect forms of several species of *Glæosporium* and *Colletotrichum* by Miss Stoneman in 1898 was used by Berlese in 1892 ('Icones Fungorum,' p. 93) for a very different group of fungi. The genus name *Gnomoniopsis* Stoneman is, therefore, invalidated, and a new name must be given to the fungi included until now under that name. The writers propose the name *Glomerella*, in which the following species can up to the present time be included:

Glomerella cingulata (Atk.) Spaulding & v. Schrenk.

Glomerella piperatum (E. & E.) Spaulding & v. Schrenk.

Glomerella cinctum (B. & C.) Spaulding & v. Schrenk.

Glomerella rubicolum (E. & E.) Spaulding & v. Schrenk.

To the above the bitter-rot fungus must be added. As the name *Glæosporium rufomaculans* and *Glæosporium fructigenum* apply to the same fungus, and as *Glæosporium rufomaculans* antedates *Glæosporium fructigenum* the new name for the bitter-rot fungus becomes *Glomerella rufomaculans* (Berk.) Spaulding & von Schrenk, with the following synonyms:

Glomerella rufomaculans (Berk.) Spaulding & von Schrenk.

Septoria rufomaculans (Berk.) 1854.

Ascochyta rufomaculans (Berk.) 1860.

Glæosporium rufomaculans (Berk.) von Thümen, 1879.

Glæosporium fructigenum (Berk.) 1856.

Glæosporium læticolor (Berk.) 1859.

Glæosporium versicolor (Berk. & Curt.) 1874.

Gnomoniopsis fructigena (Berk.) Clinton, 1902.

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QUOTATIONS.

THE INDEX MEDICUS.

WE are informed on good authority that the 'Index Medicus,' the first number of which under the new auspices has just appeared, is not receiving its due support, that 251 copies cover the entire subscription list among the profession, both abroad and in this country. That would bring in a return of only \$1,255, with an expenditure of about \$12,000 per annum. The Carnegie Institution has generously devoted \$10,000 per annum to the publication of the index for three years and it was intended to continue this indefinitely, provided sufficient interest is shown in this enterprise, which has in the past redounded so much to the credit of our country. The 'Index Medicus' should go to every place where at least an attempt at clinical or research work is being done, to every insane asylum, to every large hospital, to every medical educational institution, and, in our opinion, it is almost an indispensable adjunct to the editorial work of every medical journal worthy of the name. If it can receive subscriptions from each of these sources, it would not only relieve the Carnegie Institution of its expense, but furnish a considerable surplus for its enlargement and increased usefulness. It is not an American publication alone. It should receive equal patronage from every part of the world. It is just as discreditable, if not more so, that its subscription list from abroad is not more than double or treble what it is in this country. No person who is interested in medical literature, no one who is attempting to do original work, can wilfully dispense with the aids it can offer. The fault of much of the work that has been done and is still being done throughout the world, especially in some of the insti-